Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, December 18, 1816.

(...ne 27.) (Number 1385.

...vertisement.

SPECIE WANTED.
FOR THE USE OF
H. M. 47TH REGT.

...OUT One Thousand pounds ...terling by Bill at 30 days sight ...Regimental Agent.

...ted Tenders will be received ...HITTON Pay Master at Camp ...ar Baroda, 'til the 31st day of Ja... 1817.

Bombay, 18th December 1816.

...Wanted.

...SUM of money not exceeding ...Three Hundred and sixty Eight ...unds for the use of the 2d Battalion ...56th Regiment, for which setts ...ills will be given on the Regimen... ...gent, Messrs. Greenwood, Cox & ...31 days sight for 266£ 102£ or ...rembouts. Tenders will he received ...the Acting Paymaster till the 24th ...stant.

By order of the
Commanding Officer
W. JOHNSTON,
Actg. Paymr. 2d Batt. 56th Regt.

Fort George,
...th Dec. 1816.

...UTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.
BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—December 11th, Brig Ariel, Commander ... Batta, from Columbo.—14, American Ship ...Commander Asa Manchester, from Balti... ...H. C. Cruizer Vestal, Lieuteuant Thomas ...from the Persian Gulph.—

...—December 15, Brig Hibernia, Captain J. ...son, to Bengal.—17, Ship Wellington, Captain ...ward Toussaint, to Calcutta.—Ship Orpheus free trader, Captain Thomas Finlay, to London.—Passengers: ... Leighton and family, Miss Aitchison, T. H. Davies, Esq. Captain Irving, two Children, Captain Grindlay, Mr Palin, Surgeon Mackenzie, 77 Invalid men, 6 women, 7 children.—Ship Pembroke, Captain R. Rogers, to Cochin and Calcutta.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER 1816.

The arrival of the American Ship Unicorn, Capt. Manchester, from Baltimore the 9th of June, and Lisbon the 28th August, has put our brother Editor in possession of English papers down to the 12th of the latter of those months, & the copious extracts he gave from them, in the Courier Extraordinary of Monday last, has afforded us a tolerable insight into the domestic affairs of the mother country. Would to Heaven their aspect were of a different complexion, and that all the distresses of England could be relieved by a meeting at the London Tavern! But alas! the disease is too deep and too extensive to be cured by such a specific. We indeed doubt the expediency of using it at all, since, in our minds, it serves to evince the extent of the evil without presenting any, but the faintest, hopes of benefitting the country. We are no admirers of Lord Cochrane, but we cannot help thinking he was nearly right when he declared, that Ministers were the only persons able to afford relief to the distresses of the country, and, therefore it is, we hope, that Parliament will meet again before Christmas; tho' nothing but the operation of time, united with the strictest economy on the part of his Majesty's Government, and the utmost vigilance and labor, on the side of the representatives of the people, can effectuate the blessed purpose.—It is a task much too great for the House of *Manners*, or all the *Prelates*, in England, to accomplish.

America still continues to look with greedy eyes on Canada; it's further defence has, therefore, formed the subject of recent consideration with His Majesty's Ministers. Ordnance stores, to a great extent, were in a state of forwardness to be sent there.

France, malgré the various editorial forebodings, to the contrary, was in a state of tranquillity, and Louis the 18th taking his soup in peace.

The Kings of Sardinia and the Netherlands have acceded to the *sacred alliance*.—The Emperor of Russia still continues pacifically inclined, as does also the Emperor of Austria. With regard however to the movements of the Ottoman Government we are still much in the dark.—Accounts dated Civita-Vecchia, July the 19th, state, that an armament in the ports of Turkey was spoken of, and that the English were not well treated there.—It is however on the other hand asserted in the French papers, under date the 5th August, that the preparations by sea and land had *slackened* in Turkey, and those of the too little squadrons were suspended.

An ancient French General, followed by 40 or 50 officers, of the same nation, are said to have joined, from New Orleans, the independents of Mexico.—If this be true the cause of the insurgents will in all probability prosper.—We should not wonder if some of a similar description were to lend an helping hand to the Americans on the frontiers of Canada.

The Gun powder plot turns out to have been all *smoke*.

The Duke of Gloucester was married to the Princess Mary, at Buckingham House, on the 22d of July.—The Duke of Clarence had been alarmingly ill, but was greatly recovered.

The Duke of Wellington was expected to leave England for France, some time in August.

Dr. Herbert Marsh is made Bishop of Llandaff, the celebrated Dr. Watson having paid the debt of nature.

Mr. Sheridan died on the 7th of July, and was buried, in Poets Corner, between the monument of Shakespeare and Addison.

Mr. Money has been returned for Wootton Basset.

Consols, on the third of August were at 63. 5-8ths.

The paragraph, taken from the Examiner, which will be found in our subsequent columns, relative to the highly respectable house of *Bruce, Simson and Co.* has afforded us the utmost satisfaction; and truly rejoiced are we at hearing of the deserved estimation in which the individuals, composing that firm, are held by the commercial community. At any time the confidence which has been placed in them, would redound to their honor; but how much more, at a period, when distrust and alarm pervade every class of the mercantile world.

On the 30th July, a very numerous meeting took place at the city of London tavern to take into consideration the present distressed state of the lower orders and the most effectual means of extending relief to them. The Duke of York was in the chair. The meeting was attended by the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Rutland, Lord Manvers, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Wilberforce and many others. The Duke of Kent, after adverting at considerable length to the distresses of the country, moved the 1st resolution, which he proposed to submit to the society, "that the sudden transition from a state of extensive warfare to a system of peace has been productive of a stagnation of employment and a revolution of trade, deeply affecting many classes of the community and causing in particular districts, many instances of great individual distress." This resolution was opposed by Lord Cochrane, who, on his offering himself to the attention of the meeting, had been received with loud clamour and mingled hisses and applauses, and who experienced considerable interruption during his speech: his Lordship proposed to omit that part of the resolution, which ascribed the distressed state of the country to the transition from a state of war to a state of peace, and to state the cause to be an enormous debt and a lavish expenditure. After some discussion, the Duke of Kent said, that as the object of the meeting was to endeavour to relieve the distress, and not to attend a political discussion as to its cause, he should propose to omit all that part of the resolution which had any reference to the cause of the distress. The amended resolution, "that there does at this moment exist a stagnation of employment and a revolution of trade, deeply affecting the situation of many parts of the community, and producing many instances of great local distrses", was then put and carried. The Duke of Cambridge then moved the 2d resolution, which was carried unanimously, "That from the experienced generosity of the British nation, it may confidently be expected that those who are able to afford the means of relief to their fellow subjects will contribute their utmost endeavours to remedy, or alleviate, the sufferings of those who are particularly distressed." The Archbishop of Canterbury moved the 3d resolution, which was also carried unanimously "That although it be obviously impossible for any association of individuals to attempt the general relief of difficulties affecting so large a proportion of the public, yet that it has been proved by the experience of this association, that most important and extensive benefits may be derived from the cooperation and correspondence of a society in the metropolis, encouraging the efforts of those benevolent individuals who may be disposed to associate themselves in different districts for the relief of their several neighbourhoods." The duke of Rutland then moved the 4th resolution "That a subscription be immediately opened and contributions generally solicited, for carrying into effect the objects of this association", which was carried. A motion of thanks to the Duke of York was made, and before it was seconded, Lord Cochrane stepped forward and moved a resolution "that the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his Majesty's Ministers are the only persons able to afford effectual relief to the distresses of the country;" this motion was received on the one hand with clamorous and violent applause and on the other by equally strenuous expressions of disapprobation. The Duke of Kent then put the question of a vote of thanks, observing, that the chair could not submit a proposition which conveyed a compliment to itself; the question was carried by a great shew of hands and the Duke of York retired amidst considerable clamor and calling for Lord Cochrane's motion. Lord Cochrane remained behind for about 20 minutes supported by a great number of persons, but there being nobody found to take the chair, his Lordship withdrew & the crowd dispersed.—(*Courier Extra. Dec.* 16.)

English Extracts.

MESSRS. BRUCE, SIMSON, AND CO.—A host of eminent merchants, &c. have come forward, after entering on an investigation of the affairs of this most respectable House, to recommend that a letter of licence be granted; and some of the personal friends of the firm have with much liberality offered to put down a large sum, for immediate payment.—The confidence of all in the solvency of the House, as well as the high respect in which it is held, is abundantly proved by these acts of kindness and liberality.

[*The Examiner, July* 21.

The new silver coinage is going on rapidly. Near 300,000 new sixpences were coined within the last two or three days. The new 20-shilling pieces are to be called sovereigns, and there are to be some double sovereigns!!

Lord Exmouth's Expedition.—The following ships, which are in a forward state of equipment at Portsmouth, have been placed under his Lordship's command:—Queen Charlotte, 100, Captain Brisbane; Impregnable, 98, Rear Admiral Milne, Captain Brace; Superb, 74, Captain C. Ekins; Albion, 74, Captain Coode; Minden, 74, Captain Paterson; Leander, 50, Captain Cheetham; Glasgow, 40, Captain Hon. A. Maitland; Severn, 40, Captain Hon. F. W. Aylmer; Prometheus, 18, Captain Dashwood; Tyrian, 10, Captain A. Baldwin. The following bombs have been commissioned, and also placed under his Lordship's command:—Hecla and Infernal, at Sheerness; Fury, at Chatham; and Boelzebub, at Plymouth. All the ships, as we before stated, are ordered to be supplied with flat-bottomed boats, Congreve rockets, Shrapnell shells and other destructive implements of war.

The Hussar transport, recently arrived from St. Helena, has brought home Lieut. Col. Skelton, late Lieutenant Governor of that island: she was 46 days on the passage. Buonaparté continued to live under his newly adopted regimen, with scarcely any exercise, and very little society. Sir Hudson Lowe having acquainted all his companions, that such as intended to leave him must do it at that time, or they would not be able at all, General and Madame Bertrand then resolved to continue their stay with him, and not return to Europe. It was considered, that the rainy season would have a bad effect upon Buonaparté's health, if he persisted in that mode of living. It is a regulation made by Sir George Cockburn, to prevent many vessels from being at St. Helena together, that only two ships shall leave the Cape of Good Hope at one time; and their stay at St. Helena shall not exceed 24 hours. [*10th July.*

Every day announces fresh distresses from the country, which add to the difficulties in town. To the failures of various banks in the country already known to have taken place, we have to notice one at Newcastle upon Tyne.

The suspension of the payments of the Wantage Bank on Thursday last has occasioned very great distress in that neighbourhood.

The Paris papers received yesterday mention the death of Mrs. Jordan. She lingered in a state of insensibility until Friday last, when she expired at two o'clock in the morning, at her apartments at St. Cloud. The former report of her death was therefore premature.

We announce, with great concern, that the bankinghouse of Messrs. Benjamin and Joshua Ingham, of Huddersfield, suspended their payment on Thurday last, at eleven o'clock in the morning—Leeds Mercury. [*July 8, to* 10.

BRUSSELS, JULY 6.

Before the Duke of Wellington left France, he gave the necessary instructions, to General Murray, who has the chief command, during his absence.

The late Dowager Countess of Conyngham died immensely rich, for, to the astonishment of her representatives, no less than 150,000 guineas have been found securely deposited in leather bags, within her private closet.—From a Sunday paper.

Mrs. Jordan was buried in the cemetery of St. Cloud, and died in the village for... in privacy, under the ... Mrs. J... She was burried in a ... shell, stained black, but uncovered with cloth or ornament of any kind. Mr. Thomas Greatorex, an hotel keeper in Paris, and Mr. Wm. Henshall, statuary, Mortimer street, Cavendish square, were by accident passing, and saw her interred. They were the only Englishmen present.

The following settlement of the affairs of Mr. Anderson, of the Fermoy bank, took place at a general meeting of the creditors, held on the 5th inst. at Fermoy. He proposed to pay eight shillings in the pound; two shillings in two years, three shillings in three years, three shillings in four years; accompanied with a pledge from Mr. Anderson, that if he shall be enabled by any fortuitous circumstances, he will pay two shillings more at the end of five years, to be secured by himself and his son. Sir Jas. Anderson, being the only security he had to offer. All the principal creditors expressed their entire satisfaction at the correctness of Messrs. Anderson's books. Resolutions, expressive of their acquiescence, were then signed by the creditors present.

July 12, *to July* 15.

We have received news from Africa. It seems that the Dey of Algiers has en-

gaged all the Barbarian Powers in his quarrel, and that the Emperor of Morocco has commenced the same system of attack against the Christians. Larache has been the theatre of new misfortunes. The crews of the ships which were in the port were made prisoners, and the ships burned. Several persons were assassinated, and the remainder thrown into slavery.

The news from Smyrna is very distressing. A population of 120,000 inhabitants still continues to groan under the rod of a few Turkish agents. The inhabitants often revenge themselves upon the Janissaries whom they meet alone. These last dare no longer stir out in the night, but remain shut up in their barracks. The plague has ceased its ravages, and left only the ordinary mortality.

France is the only power whose flag sails unmolested upon the Mediterranean.

Paraguay has, according to report, formed a separate government of itself, independent and against those of Buenos Ayres and Monte-Video; therefore, at present, there are three parties formed one against the other and each wishing to govern all three.

The commercial embarrassments of the West Riding of Yorkshire have been this week aggravated by the stoppage of another banking-house. On Tuesday last, Messrs. Brook & Sons, of Huddersfield, after struggling for about three weeks with extreme difficulties, arising out of the shock given to public credit by the stoppage at a neighbouring bank, were obliged to suspend their payments. A hope is entertained that they will be able ultimately to fulfil their engagements.—Leeds Mercury.

The Chipping-Norton bank of Messrs. Corgan, Matthews, and Co. has for the present suspended its payments. The Tamworth bank, Paget and Co. has also stopped payment.—From an evening paper.

[*July* 31.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 27:—On Sir Robert Wilson's quitting the Force, the Duc de Richelieu had been applied to, by Sir Charles Stuart concerning his passport, in order to prevent any personal communication between this gentleman and the French police. M. de Caze, whether from ignorance of the arrangement, or from some other cause or motive, unknown to the public, on Wednesday night, at ten o'clock, sent a gendarme to Sir Robert, who went with little ceremony into the apartment where he and Lady Wilson were sitting, and threw down a paper on the table, observing, "that contains an order for you to quit Paris in three hours, and France in as many days." Sir Robert professed himself very indignant, and addressed two letters, one to M. de Caze, and another to Sir Charles Stuart; but the result was, that on the Thursday, two gendarmes with loaded pieces, and two police officers, constituted him prisoner, and did not quit the room on any account, where he was confined. This affair has been terminated by the departure of Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Bruce, who quitted Paris together yesterday afternoon.

Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Bruce arrived at Dover on Monday, and the former is stated to have reached town. Lady Wilson will remain on the Continent for some time, on account of ill health.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, AUGUST 4.

A letter from Corfu, which reached Paris yesterday, states, that a ship just arrived there had brought the contradictory news of the assassination of the Dey of Algiers, of the European Consuls, and of all the English who were in that city. We must hope that such horrible intelligence will not receive confirmation. At the same time a Spanish vessel which left Oran has on its part stated at Carthagena, that the Dey of Algiers had been massacred, & the English residents arrested; and in those barbarous countries there is in general only a step between arrest and massacre.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India house, when the following ships, each of 1,200 tons burden, were taken up for the ensuing season, and thus stationed, viz.

Bombay and China:—Bombay, Capt. A. Hamilton; General Harris, Capt. G. Welstead; Charles Grant, Capt. J. Loch; Marquis Camden, Capt. T. Larkins; Vansittart, Capt. R. S. Dalrymple: Lowther Castle, Capt. C. Mortlock; Inglis, Capt. W. Hay.

Bengal and China:—General Kyd, Capt. A. Nairne; Atlas, Capt. C. O. Mayne.

Madras, Prince of Wales Island, and China:—Herefordshire, Capt. Le Blanc; Bridgewater, Capt. P. Hughes.

China direct:—Waterloo, Capt. J. Birch; Winchelsea, Capt. H. Scott: Dorsetshire, Capt. N. Turner; Royal George, Capt. C. S. Timins.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, June 25:—"Accounts received by the Ministers from the United States of America, bring them positive information of a circumstance, which is very disagreeable to our Government, in the present state of things in America. The fact is this—An ancient French General, followed by 40 or 50 Officers of the same nation, and by a hundred deserters, have joined, from New Orleans, the Independents of Mexico, by whom they have been received with great joy. These Officers, who have quitted France in consequence of the distraction of the Government of Buonaparté, are all brave men, well versed in art of war. It is easy to conceive what consequence to the Mother Country may result from the accession of such auxiliaries in those distant countries."

THE REVENUE.—The Public have heard of a deficiency in the last quarter's receipt. The falling off is in the three great heads of Revenue—Excise, Customs, and Incidents. The following is the comparative receipt for the quarter ended July 5, 1815 and 1816:—

EXCISES.		
July 5, 1815	£4,486,150	
1816	3,838,802,	
Deficiency		647,348
CUSTOMS.		
July 5, 1815	1,016,370	
1816	767,847	
Deficiency		248,529
INCIDENTS.		
July 5, 1815	3,381,370	
1816	3,020,305	
Deficiency		361,065
Total deficiency on these three heads		£1,256,942

We need not tell our Readers, that additions had been made to the Stamps, and some other branches, upon which there was small increase, so as to make the total receipt for the quarter as follows:—

July 5, 1815	£12,040,283
1816	11,042,397
Total deficiency for the quarter ending July 5, 1816	£997,886

And this makes the deficiency of Revenue in this quarter, to cover the *charge* of the Consolidated Fund for the same quarter, no less than 2,197,602*l.*

The Expedition against Algiers has at last sailed from Portsmouth. The fleet consists of the Queen Charlotte, 100, Admiral Lord Exmouth, Captain J. Brisbane; Albion, 74, Rear-Admiral Sir C. Penrose, Captain Coode; Impregnable, 98, Rear-Adm. Milne, Captain E. Brace; Superb, 74, Captain C. Ekins; Minden, 74, Captain W. Paterson; Leander, 50, Captain E. Chetham.

Frigates—Severn, 40, Captain Hon. E. W. Aylmer; Glasgow, 40, Capt. Hon. A. Maitland; Hebrus, 36, Capt. E. Palmer; Granicus, 36, Captain W. F. Wise.

Sloops:—Britomart, Captain Riddle; Mutine, Captain Mould; Heron, Capt. Scriven; Prometheus, Capt. Dashwood; Cordelia, Capt. Sargent.

Bombs:—Beelzebub, Capt. W. Kempthorne; Hecla. Capt. W. Popham; Fury, Capt, W. Moorsom; Infernal, Capt. Hon. G. J. Perceval.

Beside the above, Sir, C. Penrose will join Lord Exmouth with as many of the ships now under his command in the Mediterranean as can be spared from other services. The Minden, 74, Captain Paterson, accompanies Lord Exmouth, and is intended to assist in the object of his expedition, and afterwards proceed to the East India station. It is also expected, that the Dutch squadron, under Vice-Admiral Capellen, and a Neapolitan squadron, will co-operate with our fleet. But, independently of these it is said, the British force will consist of five sail of the line, eight heavy frigares, eight sloops, and four bombs,—Total 25 sail. The ships will rendezvous at Gibraltar. A company of royal sappers and miners, under Major Gossett and Capt. Reid, embarked on Friday week on board the Queen Charlotte and Minden.

Admiral Lord Exmouth, with the whole of his squadron, passed Portland on the evening of the 25th, with a fine breeze from the N. W. which continued sufficient time for his Lordship to clear the Channel. The Expedition is admirably fitted out in all respects, and we predict, will effectually fulfil the objects of its mission. Algiers, though strong, is more exposed to a British squadron than Tunis. It contains about 100,000 inhabitants. Tunis, though by no means so populous, is stronger, its fortifications being three miles in circumference, and standing nearly six miles from the sea, but communicates with it by means of a large lake, navigable for boats. It is commanded, however, by the surrounding hills; and though large sums have lately been laid out upon its works, yet the Citadel, begun by Charles V. is but weak, and is exposed to batteries from a rising ground near it. The first place of attack would, indeed, be the Port, or Golesta, which is strongly fortified against a naval, assult & openly exposed to bombardment from a hill close by the ruins of ancient Carthage; but if this place is destroyed, it will be many years before their piratical shipping can be secured from an enemy,—*Courier.*

NATIONAL REGISTER.

Some misunderstanding appears to have taken place between our countrymen and the citizens of the United States on the Lakes. The depositions of five commanders of American trading schooners are given; stating, that they had been fired at, detained, and searched by British cruizers; and that the pretext was, looking out for deserters from the Royal Navy. Trade is very dull, and distress great, in all parts of the United States.

An order was received on Wednesday, at Woolwich, for 836 pieces of ordnance to be shipped for Canada.—Conveyance for these, and some other stores, has been advertised for, in the following Notice issued on Thursday from the Transport Board:

"*Transport Office, July* 31*st* 1816.

"Wanted, conveyance of the under mentioned stores viz. 5,200 tons of ordnance stores to Canada.

"Tenders to be received on Saturday, the 3d of August next."

This intelligence excited a considerable sensation in the City, in which it was considered as bearing an hostile aspect. The Courier, however, deprecates any apprehension of this kind; observing, that these supplies must be necessarily wanted in the ordinary course of things, and that this is the proper season for sending them out.

The Americans lose no time in adding to their navy, and in accumulating hands. About the middle of June, the schooner Erie, of about 800 tons, was launched at Black Rock, intended for the Lakes.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

"*Port Louis. Mauritius, September* 29, 1816.

"I am compelled to the irksome task of representing the dire event which has befallen, this hitherto flourishing little Colony, by a fire which commenced on the evening of the 25th instant, and which has consumed the whole of the Commercial part of the town.

"From the moment of its commencement, (in a house about one hundred yards from mine,) I had only half an hour to save my Books and all principal papers, ere mine caught, and the flames drove me out of it. Unfortunately I was more than usual crowded with consignments, and in addition to the godown of my own house, three others were consumed in different situations adjacent; the loss I shall have to represent in goods will amount at least to 150,000 Dollars, belonging to my respective constituents. Our usual mode of obtaining Interest, for Funds which could not be remitted, was confined to Promissory Notes, consequently I hold a considerable amount in those of the sufferers, many of which must be considered as mere paper. In fact so general is the calamity, that at a meeting of the principal Inhabitants to-day at the Government house, it has been suggested, and determined that receipts and payments shall be postponed for three months, to afford time for the community to ascertain the means of either; and holding a very considerable amount in notes, I must submit with others to as dire and cruel a calamity as ever afflicted a Colony; our situation is horrible, and a perfect mistrust of each others ability to pay for them, renders it doubtful, how long we may be able to procure the necessaries of life.

"Under these circustances our benevolent Governor evinces his strong anxiety to afford that relief which remains in his power, and sensible how inadequate his utmost exertions must fall short of it; we can only entertain the hope, in the first instance of foreign aid, that your liberal presidency will assist us with a loan, and that Government at home will ultimately give such aid as is absolutely required to enable an industrious and enlightened, tho' small community, to retrieve, by its exertions and time, a part of that loss which has otherwise inevitably ruined it.

"The number of houses and warehouses burnt in twelve hours were 351*, and the amount *roughly estimated* of houses and merchandize is about eight millions of Spanish dollars.

"Our stock of grain being small, and doubtful of any more leaving Bengal for us, till our misfortunes are known; the Governor has deemed it expedient to send a fast vessel, and my little schooner *Tropic Bird* is taken by him for that purpose; she will be dispatched to-day; and as it is impossible for me to address my several constituents on this unhap
ject, I must solicit the favor of you
this Letter inserted in your pub
pers for the purpose of its reach
knowledge of all having concern
till I can be enabled to state their
losses.

"Our Governor has been sol
grant a free-trade for eigh n
which I believe he will ass
hope it will be extended by pa
to a longer period.—My larges
house is still burning!!!"

* The number paying taxes, but many more supposed.

PROCLAMATION.

In the Name of His Majesty George
of the United Kingdom of Great B
tain and Ireland.

KING.

HIS EXCELLENCY R. T. FARQ
HAR, ESQ. GOVERNOR AN
COMMANDER IN CHIEF O
THE ISLANDS OF MAURITIU
AND DEPENDENCIES, CAP
TAIN-GENERAL AND VICE-AD
MIRAL, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas the late extensive conflagra
tion has reduced to ashes the chief par
of this City—that part inhabited by th
most crowded population,—containing
the greatest part of the commercial pro
perty and riches and especially the mass
of provisions and merchandize destined
for the consumption of the Inhabitants,
together with the ware-houses, stores,
yards, and shops, in which these articles
were daily sold, wholesale, and retail,
thereby cutting off at the source, whate
ver gives support and activity to the ex
istence and to the interior and exterior
commerce of this Island;

And whereas in consequence, a great number of families hitherto in affluence, and in independent circumstances, the result of their industry and economy, during a long residence in this Colony, are thus reduced to extreme indigence, and left without a home;

And whereas in this Island, which is exclusively commercial, and where the properties and interests of all individuals are necessarily interwoven, it is indispensable to take the most expeditious and efficacious means to prevent the total ruin of public credit, both at home and abroad, general bankruptcy, and all its concomitant miseries:—

And whereas the means of avoiding those evils, which would be still more fatal than the immediate results of the conflagration, consist in the new and vigorous exercise of labor and industry, which can only be effected, by taking off every possible restriction on trade and commerce to which exclusively this Island owes its subsistence and support;

And whereas the distance at which this Island is situated from the Mother Country, and the surrounding Governments, throws every hope of resource to an indefinite distance, and obliges us in this moment of urgent necessity to depend solely on ourselves—Considering the experience of former calamitous junctures in these Islands,—the near approach of the hurricane season,—the unfavourable monsoon already set in,—and almost the whole crop of Madagascar Warehouse in this Island being destroyed by the flames;

And whereas, were the restrictions of the Proclamation of the 18th of May last to continue, the population would be inevitably deprived of the necessaries of life;

And whereas the total failure of the public revenue of this Colony, both from the destruction of the great source of internal taxation, and the restrictions of commerce, would throw the whole expence of the administration upon the mother country:

And whereas, it appears, that the greatest part of those evils may be averted, or assuaged, by adopting such extraordinary measures, as the extraordinary & imperious nature of the conjuncture indispensably requires—by acceding to the universal and anxious desire of the inhabitants to remove, until the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent shall be known, every possible restriction upon their industry;—

Therefore, and by virtue of the Royal Commission under the great seal and the Royal instructions, under the sign manuel, by which, in cases of extreme importance, the Governor is authorised to provide for the safety and security of the Possession, by the adoption of such measures as the urgency of the moment, and necessity of circumstances, may require, giving immediate notice thereof to His Majesty's Secretary of State;—

Orders, and it is hereby Ordered:

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

ARTICLE 1ST.

he provisions of the Proclama
r date the 18th of May last, respect-
he restrictions laid upon the trade of
Island are suspended for the present,
ell with respect to the vessels now in
harbour, as with respect to those
ch may hereafter arrive, and articles
Octber, 1814, which regulate the
le of this Island, shall be revived, and
n full force, until further orders, with
exceptions in favour of British goods
manufactures enumerated in Art. 2.

ARTICLE 2D.

Are excepted all articles composed of
ton, iron, steel, and wool, of foreign
nufactory.

ARTICLE 3D.

The provisions of this Proclamation
hall be in full force, until the commands
of His Royal Highness the Prince Re-
get shall be known on the reference to
the Royal pleasure on the exising cala-
mities of this Island.

ARTICLE 4TH.

The present Proclamation shall be
read, published, and registered in all the
Courts of this Colony, and a copy there-
of addressed to His Honor the Chief
Judge and Commissary of Justice.

Port Louis, Mauritius, 1st Oct. 1816.

R. T. FARQUHAR.

(By Order) G. A. BARRY,

Chief Sec. to Govt.

[*The India Gazette,—November 25.*

English Extracts.

(Resumed)

THE SPEECH

OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE PRINCE OF WALES, REGENT,

In the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday, July 2.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I cannot close this session of Parliament without again expressing my deep regret at the continuance of His Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The cordial interest which you have manifested in the happy event of the marriage of my daughter, the Princess Charlotte, with the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and the liberal provision which you have made for their establishment, afford an additional proof of your affectionate attachment to his Majesty's person and family, and demand my warmest acknowledgements.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that I have given the Royal Consent to a marriage between his Majesty's daughter the Princess Mary and the Duke of Gloucester; and I am persuaded that this event will be highly gratifying to all his Majesty's subjects.

The assurances which I have received of the pacific and friendly disposition of the powers engaged in the late war, and of their resolution to execute inviolably the terms of the Treaties which I announced to you at the opening of the session, promise the continuance of that peace so essential to the interests of all the nations of the world.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year; and I am sensible of the beneficial effects which may be expected to result from the salutary system of making provision for them in a way calculated to uphold public credit.

The arrangements which you have adopted for discharging the incumbrances of the civil list, and for rendering its future income adequate to its expenditure, by relieving it from a part of the charge to which it was subject, are in the highest degree gratifying and satisfactory to me; and you may be assured that nothing shall be wanting on my part to give full effect to those arrangements.

The provision you have made for consolidating the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland, will, I doubt not, be productive of the happiest consequences in cementing and advancing the interests of the United Kingdom; and must afford an additional proof of the constant disposition of Parliament to relieve the difficulties and promote the welfare of Ireland.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The measures to which I have been under the necessity of resorting, for the suppression of those tumults and disorders which had unfortunately occured in some parts of the kingdom, have been productive of the most salutary effects.

I deeply lament the continuance of that pressure and distress which the circumstances of the country, at the close of so long a war, have unavoidably entailed on many classes of his majesty's subjects.

I feel fully persuaded, however, that after the many severe trials which they have undergone in the course of the arduous contest in which we have been engaged, and the ultimate success which has attended their glorious and persevering exertions, I may rely with perfect confidence on their public spirit and fortitude in sustaining those difficulties, which will, I trust, be found to have arisen from causes of a temporary nature, and which cannot fail to be materially relieved by the progressive improvement of public credit, and by the reduction which has already taken place in the burthens of the people.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by the Prince Regent's command said,—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

It is the will and pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that this Parliament be prorogued to Saturday the 24th day of August next, to be then here holden: and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Saturday the 24th day of August next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 19.

REGISTRATION OF SLAVES.

Mr. WILBERFORCE, after several preliminary observations delivered in a tone of voice indistinctly heard in the Gallery, stated that he should not have brought the subject of the West Indian Slaves before the House at the present moment, had he not been impelled by a strong sense of duty, though every day convinced him more and more, that the object which he had in view was necessary for the solid and durable interest of all parties—for the West India Colonies in the first instance, and afterwards the Empire at large. The measure which he should submit to the House was necessary, if the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, which was carried by so great a majority of the House, was to be followed out to its consequences. To prove the necessity of the measure, it was only requisite to show what was the actual state of a large part of the population of the British Empire. He hesitated not to say, that he was speaking of the Slaves of the West Indies; for notwithstanding they were considered, and treated by some persons as strangers and barbarians, he would maintain that they were British subjects, to whom we were bound to communicate all the benefits and enjoyments compatible with their situation. [Hear, hear, hear!] what we could do for them, we ought to do, we ought to show that we were above the mistaken notion still entertained by many, that they were something below our regard, and not entitled to the appellation of fellow creatures. If they were members of the British Empire, and contributed to its wealth and power—if it was at the expence of the muscles and nerves and blood of these poor creatures that we derived in the first instance all the blessings and comforts which accrued to us from the West India possessions, we were bound in return to afford every remedy which was in our power for the evils of their situation; for we had to remember that these persons had not merely ordinary claims as subjects on us—they were placed in a peculiar situation by our misconduct—they had been torn from their native home, from all their connections, and thrown into the Western hemisphere, and there made to contribute to our wealth and prosperity. Had we not in return therefore a debt to discharge to them? Whatever difference of opinion might be entertained with respect to the Negroes as a people, there could be no difference of opinion as to the obligations imposed on us. In stating the present condition of the West India Slaves, he wished it were possible for him to tread this ground so as to avoid giving offence. There was one thing which gave him great pain, and even filled him with surprise—whenever he or any of his friends and coadjutors at his side had been under the necessity of stating the evils arising out of the general system—evils inseparable from the very nature of slavery, Gentlemen whom he should be as forward as any man to consider as animated by a pure spirit of benevolence, seemed to take the reflections as cast on themselves, and refused to allow themselves to form an exception to the body with which they were connected. But the House ought not to shut their eyes to the real truth, they ought to remember that so long as human nature remained what it was, so long must the greatest evils be expected under it. From the nature of man he could not be trusted with arbitrary power. This was a truth which every man of an experienced mind would not only admit, but be forward to avow. But the evils of uncontrouled power were more likely to be exasperated, and that power was more likely to be abused when those who were subject to that power were considered in a degrading point of view. Unfortunately every thing concurred to render them objects of degradation—their difference of colour—their speaking a language which seemed an imperfect mimicry of ours. They must all be conscious of the effect of these things, and to counteract them it required the effect of reason acting against the first natural impulse. He did not wish to cast any reflection on all the individuals belonging to the body of Planters. He had not a doubt that there were particular individuals belonging to the body whose inclinations were as benevolent towards their slaves as could be wished. Unfortunately, however, many individuals, however benevolent their intentions, were not in a situation to give effect to them: for among the other evils suffered by the unhappy objects of his care, one of the greatest was, that many of their masters lived at a distance of four thousand miles from them. A very great proportion of them belonged to absentee proprietors, and were governed by inferior agents, who could not be supposed to partake of the disposition of their owners—men who were not of the same rank in life, and who on that account partook but too much of the corruption of mind which was more or less inseparable from a residence in a country of slavery; for it was an eternal moral law that oppression operated not more to the deterioration of the individual who was the sufferer, than of the individual who was the oppressor. He did not mean to involve all in one common censure—far from him be such [illegible] be forgetful of the nature [illegible] consequences of slavery, [illegible] of the West India Sl[illegible] Notwithstanding a n[illegible] made by persons who had seen these slaves in some such way as persons saw a town on a fair day or a holiday. Whenever any thing like a clear account was given of their situation, it appeared beyond all contradiction, that these poor creatures, in all things which constituted the happiness of man, were in a situation the most deplorable. [Hear!] It was not their fault, but the fault of those who brought them into the situation that they did not enjoy far more comforts than they now enjoyed. He did not wish to fatigue the House by going into the particulars of their situation. It was only indeed because the subject had not been touched for a considerable time that he had said so much as he had. Their situation might be said to be proved to be very far from what it ought to be from the mere circumstance of their numbers continually declining; for there could not be a surer test of the happiness or misery of a people than the increase or decrease of their numbers. Negroes were universally admitted to be a particularly prolific race; and wherever they had been placed, but in the West Indies, they had always increased, and rapidly increased. Of this they had had various admissions in very late accounts, even in those particular Colonies—for they were far from being all in the same situation—where the condition of the negroes was the best—in Jamaica for instance, and an other island.—They every where suffered great hardships from being overworked. From their situation they must be overworked. The great object was to obtain a *maximum* of labour and exertion at a *minimum* of expence—and this even contrary to the wish of the master. As had been said by Mr. Long, the overseer would do this not only to recommend himself to his master, but by way of recommending himself in general, because if any overseer got the character of raising small crops at a great expence, on losing his situation he could have but small hopes of coming again into another. But the great thing which produced the evil of these people was, that they were in a degraded situation—they were not considered as entitled to the same comforts and the same protection of the law which were enjoyed by others—they were not regarded on the footing of fellow-creatures. Whatever other kindness had been shewn to them, their religion and morals had been altogether neglected. He meant in general, for he knew of a planter of Jamaica sending over a person from this country for the instruction of his own slaves. He knew that an Honourable Friend of his, behind him, had also done much for the instruction of his slaves. But the want of instruction was the great evil. From this neglect, no attempts had been made to introduce marriage among the Slaves; and it did not prevail more among them than it did among the brute creatures. Was it necessary for him to say more to show that they did not stand on the footing of fellow creatures? Whenever any instance of their good treatment was spoken of, it was said they were clothed and well fed—the same terms were used which might be applied to horses and cattle—instead of showing a regard, it only showed the degrading light in which they were held. It had been acknowledged in the argument respecting the Slave Trade, that the Negroes were not considered as our equals by nature; and though this principle was condemned by the measure of the Abolition, its influence still continued. They worked after the manner in which cattle were worked. Man had been defined a being of large discourse, looking before and after him. But the subjection in which they were uniformly placed to the whip, shewed that they were considered incapable of looking before and after them. With few exceptions, all the odious practices still prevailed. Undoubtedly there were many humane masters; but from the degradation in which these poor creatures were placed, it was absolutely impossible to extend to them that protection and kindness to which they were entitled. This was only an artificial degradation, arising from slavery; for, from experience of the Negro mind, when undebased, there was reason to believe that it was a soil which would amply repay the labour of cultivation. When his Honourable Friends and the other friends of the abolition had first proposed the measure of the abolition, it had been imputed to them as an inconsistency, that when they were making efforts for the abolition of the African Slave Trade, they did not intend to better the condition of the Slaves in the West Indies. The answer to this on the part of himself and his friends was, that a real abolition, if secured, would be a safe and efficient remedy for the vices and diseases of the Slave system in the West Indies. At the same time, however, propositions had been made, and one especially by a great man who adorned every subject on which he touched, and who never failed to enlighten and improve his hearers—he meant Mr. Burke. That Statesman had formed a detailed plan for the reform of the abuses in the treatment of the Slaves in the West Indies, which those who now objected to the Registry Bill would have ten times more strongly objected to. The regulations in part were to divide the islands into districts, to appoint protectors of the slaves in each district, regularly to inquire once a year into their condition, to establish schools, and to direct that all young slaves who displayed extraordinary abilities, should be sent to this country to be educated at public expence, and then sent back to the island. There were many other regulations, which it was unnecessary to detail. This plan was communicated in 1792 to the late Lord Melville, who at the same time proposed another plan. That Nobleman had reproached the friends of the abolition that they did not extend their views to the condition of the West India Slaves, and he actually proposed a measure by which all Blacks born in the West Indies after a certain period should be free; they were to be educated at the expence of the masters of their parents, for whom they were to work a certain time, to repay the expence of their education. Such were the propositions of those eminent men, and were they to be told that the Registration Bill was too much? He (Mr. W.) and the friends of the abolition were constant to their former opinions. They had stated then, as they thought now, that a real abolition of the Slave Trade would be the better remedy. It would make it the interest of the masters not only the benevolent but the calculating, to take care of their slaves. The condition of the slaves would be bettered, and (what was important) the amelioration of their condition would come through the masters themselves. The Negroes whose condition, would feel the change from misery to comfort, would also feel that the change came from their master. As the Registration Bill was necessary to secure the real abolition of the traffic, it would be asked why the measure had not accompanied the Abolition Bill? He regretted that it had not, but at the time when the Abolition Bill was successful, its success had surprised all men, and none more than those who most rejoiced at it. It had been found, during former attempts to carry that measure, that its success had been impeded by matters of regulation, which were made grounds of objection to it. To insure its success, its friends were therefore content to bring forward the measure [illegible] as simple a manner as was possible, and not in that perfect state which could have been wished. At present a general feeling prevailed in favour of the abolition, and if to render it effectual, such a mild proposal as the Registry Bill were made, it was a little hard that it should be objected to by those who [illegible] to be friendly to the abolition. It was not [illegible] to interfere with the internal concerns of the [illegible] ke proposed, nor to go the length [illegible] plan, but was merely following up [illegible] which the Abolitionists had from the beginning uniformly maintained and avowed. It had been uniformly maintained by the friends of the abolition, that that measure would produce a change in the condition of the slaves already in the West Indies, and that in the end we should have the satisfaction of seeing the West India Island cultivated by a free peasantry, instead of Negro Slaves. This was the opinion of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Lord Howick, Lord Lansdown, and many others. It used to be said by the enemies of the measure, that the object of the abolitionists was to make slaves free. This cry was made use of from 1788 till the measure was carried. When this was urged by Lord Thurlow, Mr. Windham, and the other enemies of the abolition, it had been answered, that the friends of the abolition disclaimed any idea of making the slaves free, as they were convinced they were incapable of enjoying liberty: but they looked forward to such an amelioration in the condition of the slaves from the abolition, that they would in time become ultimately capable of a greater degree of freedom; which change would not only increase the happiness, but the security of the West Indies. The views of the abolitionists had therefore been open and consistent. There was a subject of which he lamented the existence, but on which it would be necessary for him to make some remarks. The late insurrections in Barbadoes had been charged on the abolitionists, and the unhappy Registry Bill, by some of their opponents. Now it was surprising, that any men who possessed the use of their faculties should bring such a charge, because, since 1789, the constant clamour of the anti-abolitionists, and a most unjust clamour it was, that the immediate object of the abolitionists was to make all slaves free. Declarations to this effect were printed in the Jamaica Papers and throughout our West Indian Colonies—[Hear, hear!] It was also said in the same quarter, that the result of the efforts of the friends of the abolition would be an insurrection of the negroes, and that it was probable tbe insurrection would be successful; indeed there was nothing so monstrous or so dangerous which was not asserted. If the negroes had been liable to be operated upon through the medium of the press, mischief would have inevitably ensued; but it was not to be wondered at, if by means of these false clamours very erroneous notions had been propragated among the negroes as to the objects of the abolitionists. But was the evil which resulted from this idea to be attributed to the abolitionists, or to the intemperance and folly of their adversaries! He had not long ago received a letter on this subject from a gentleman of credit and respectability in the West Indies, who, on the authority of a gentleman from Barbadoes, informed him, that such was the excessive violence with which the persons talked of the Registry Bill, even in the presence of their slaves, that he should not be surprised if a general explosion was the consequence. He should not mention the name of the gentleman [A laugh from a Member on the Ministerial side of the House] If the Honourable Gentleman who laughed would secure the person he alluded to from ill-treatment, he would mention the name. [Hear hear!] The Honourable Member then proceeded to read the letter, which was to the following effect:—"Deeming it probable that a very different cause from the true one will be assigned for the negro insurrection at Barbadoes, I send you a view of the state of the colony from a dispassionate observer. Previously to his leaving that island, he had expected commotions would occur, owing to the violence of the Legislature on the subject of the Registry Bill. This violence had impressed upon the negroes an opinion that some great benefit was to be conferred on them by the British Parliament; and they crowded round every packet which arrived; and from being irritated by disappointment, they imagined, that some benefit had been conferred on them which was concealed from them by their masters." Another letter which he had received announced," That if the insurrection had been occasioned by any external cause, it was from the violence of the Legislature, and not the Registry Bill, that it had arisen: That the intemperate language made use of against the Registry Bill, which had been tried with success in the island of Trinidad, had, it was said, and was probable, produced a belief among the negroes, that to use their own expression, King George had given them their freedom, which was concealed from them by their masters." This was a little too much for human patience to bear, that persons who had been constantly charging the Abolitionists with the intention of making the slaves free when they had given circulation to this imputation in the Newspapers, of which the assertions were most likely to be communicated to the negroes, it was too much to charge the friends of the Abolition, or of the Registry Bill, with an opinion on which they had done all in their power to contradict and to which they had in no degree contributed. Nor were the friends of the Slave Trade to be surprised, that a storm, which during 27 years they had raised, had at last burst on their head. If they were so destitute of good arguments as to use dangerous misrepresentations, on their heads be the dreadful consequences, though no one regretted them more than he did. The House was not, on account of any danger to be apprehended from misrepresentation, to be deterred from the execution of their duty. When an Order of the House for committing an individual to the Tower had been executed, riots ensued, and lives had been lost. [Hear!]—During the progress of the Corn Bill, tumult had occurred, [illegible] had been charged on the supporters [illegible] the late riots been attributed to those who [illegible] of the distresses of the country [illegible] duty with prudence and wisdom [illegible] mischief might result, they might [illegible] conscience of the evil. But in the present instance, he was persuaded the evil arose from the intemperance of the West Indian Legislatures. [Hear, hear!] The Abolitionists were clear of the blood. If he was to discard prudence on this question, he might state circumstances with respect to Barbadoes, which might explain the ground of the insurrection without recurring to the Registry Bill. There were reasons, why in that island in particular, (he hoped this would not be inserted in the Jamaica newspapers), why the Negroes should be discontented. In that island there was a set of white people inferior to those in other colonies, who were likely to be more cruel and unfeeling towards the Slaves over whom they governed, than the inhabitants of other Islands. Barbadoes was an island in which from the extent of the white population, from the large military force, and from the want of mountains and fortresses, an insurrection was not likely to be successful; but notwithstanding all these circumstances there was no place in which the negroes were more likely to renounce all idea of personal safety, and all calculation as to success in the overbearing sense of present suffering and degradation. He had entertained an idea of moving for papers which might illustrate the condition of Slaves in that island, but he had renounced that intention, lest it might have an injurious influence on the public mind; those papers were however still accessible.

As to the Registration Bill, he was still of the opinion which he had formerly expressed, that it was necessary to the security and certainty of the abolition. It was now the more necessary, as this country being no longer at war did not possess the power of searching ships. It was most extraordinary that those who argued against the Registration Bill, should profess to wonder that they should be suspected of such a crime as that of smuggling slaves. *It was said that great wits had short memories, but their memories must have been short indeed, if they could forget that one of the main arguments against the abolition was

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that it would be impossible to prevent smuggling. This was the uniform tenour of the evidence of those hostile to the Abolition, and the same opinion had been stated in the Report of the Assembly of Jamaica. They had stated that in the event of the Abolition passing, every effort would necessarily be made to smuggle in slaves; and that as the island was full of creeks and bays, smuggling could not be prevented without a large military force—for the Custom-house officers would not be able to act alone but "at the risk of their lives." (This, he might observe, explained the reason why he had been unwilling to name the writer of the letter which he had read. [Hear hear!] Great changes of opinion had taken place as to the Slave Trade, but none more surprising than this—for notwithstanding the opinion of the West India Legislatures before the passing of the Abolition Bill, that smuggling would take place, they were now shocked that any one should suppose that such a monstrous crime existed! [Hear, hear!] Yong converts were often zealous, but their sincerity was sometimes suspicious, when their conversion was sudden. The West India Legislatures at present did not give a grumbling reluctant condemnation of the Slave Trade, but heartily and loudly execrated it and professed themselves shocked at the very idea of smuggling. Were they then surprized that we should doubt this complete change of opinion? It was not, however, merely on probability that he rested his opinion that illicit importations of slaves had taken place. He had received several distinct and specific informations of such importations in the smaller islands, and he believed that notice had been given of some to official persons in this country. He had before stated that he knew of no instance of this kind as to Jamaica; but there was a part of the Report of the Assembly of that island from which any person who bent his mind to the subject would be apt to entertain suspicions. In that Report there was a statement of the Slave Population for 16 years, from 1800 to 1816 inclusive. It appeared that in every one of those years the population had decreased, except in the year in which his Honourable and Learned Friend (Mr. Brougham) had given notice of his intention to propose a Bill making it felony to carry on the traffic. Now it was extraordinary that in that one year the whole principle of the population was changed, and an attempt was made to explain it, which increased the suspiciousness of the fact. It was stated that two of the years were not to be depended on, because a poll tax, from which the returns had been made out, had not been levied. The Agent for that Island had pointed in a note at 1810 and 1811 as those years, but this was not correct, as in the latter years the tax had been levied. Now the Assembly must have deceived their Agent by some ambiguous explanation, in order to account for the apparent increase of population in that year. Putting all these circumstances together, the manifest interest to import slaves in that year, the actual increase of slave population, notwithstanding a decrease in all the other 15 years, and the attempt to explain that increase by a fallacious statement, there was ground for something more than suspicion. As at present there were increased facilities for smuggling, from the causes which he had stated and the increased wealth of the planters from the rise in their prices, which would enable them to make purchases, he thought it the duty of the House, if they wished to make the abolition effectual, to pass the Registering Bill. The great argument against the Bill was, that we should depend on the Colonial Legislatures. If Gentlemen would give fair play to their own understanding they would not urge such an argument. If the Colonial Legislatures would take up the matter with good faith he should be glad to leave it in their hands, but from experience of their strenuous refusal on former occasions, to adopt the abolition, and those measures which were recommended to them from the Crown, and all public and private arguments, and which would have had the effect of bettering the condition of the slaves, he could not hope that they would really exert themselves to put an end to the traffic in negroes. To put an end to the traffic, and to ameliorate the condition of the slave, was a duty which the Parliament was bound to perform for itself. The agents of the West India Islands had formerly spurned at the idea that they should be conceived to have carried on the Slave Trade: they said it was a trade of England. He granted it, and it was therefore the duty of England to remedy an evil which she had created, and he trusted to the heads and hearts of the people of England that this evil would be remedied. The clamours which were now raised against their endeavours, were equally urged against the Bill to alleviate the sufferings of the Slaves in the Middle Passage; yet that measure was immediately after allowed to have been most beneficial. The Abolition Bill had met the same opposition, and though long buffeted by the storm, had at last reached a happy port. He hoped the same success would attend their present endeavours, instead of fearing the superior agility of their adversaries [hear!] who had tried to prejudice the public mind. The old weapons had been brought forth, the friends of humanity had been charged with methodism and fanaticism. If to be an enemy to cruelty was fanaticism he admitted the charge; but, like other madmen, a mild regimen might do better with him than roughness. Among the fanatics in this cause, however, had been persons who had deceived the world into a good opinion of their understanding. The arguments had not been of late more happy than the old ones, but they had been more rough; [hear!] but this might be owing to the Agency of Honourable Members. [Hear, hear!] Whether those gentlemen were by law allowed to vote in Parliament on interests which they were thus engaged to support seemed to him very doubtful [Hear, hear!] If their agency did not actually exclude them from Parliament, it came very near an exclusion. So far was he from disclaiming the motive imputed to him, he went further—he depended for success on the principle which it was attempted to discredit—on the religion of the People of England. [Hear, hear, hear!] The People of England would perceive that they had contracted obligations to promote the happiness of the Blacks from which they could not absolve themselves. Some gentlemen, and especially an Honourable Gentleman [Mr. Marryat, as we understood), had asked why not turn the attention of Parliament to other evils? why not, as those gentlemen, said, look to the situation of Scotland and Ireland, the population of the former being compelled, as it was said, to emigrate to America, from the want of employment at home, while those of the latter were oppressed by the operation of penal laws. But he (Mr. W.) was fully convinced that the population of both countries were too generous to be influenced, or rather too acute to be imposed upon by such appeals, For however those people might suffer, they must be aware that there was no comparison whatever between their state, and enjoying, as they did, the benefit of the British Constitution, and that of the slaves in our West India Colonies. He recollected the observation of a foreigner upon a controversy between two persons, whose language he could not understand, but the foreigner perceiving that one was angry, said that he was sure the cool man was triumphant in his reasoning, and he was convinced that such must be the conclusion of any cool observer, upon the temper manifested by the disputants upon this question; for the one was as remarkable for temperance as the other was for violence. The one shewed no passion, and the other shewed no power in argument. It had been stated by a certain class of men, that great mischief had been done in the Colonies by the Methodist Missionaries, but in answer to this allegation he could quote the authority of a man, whom the West India Planters must respect, and from this authority it appeared that the Moravian Missionaries, who were the most active, had, as well as the Methodist Missionaries, done a great deal towards rendering the negroes more orderly and subservient to the wishes of their employers. It had been also stated that it was proposed by the advocates of the negroes to injure the interests of the Church of England, but he could not help thinking that those who used this language were just as anxious for the interest of the Church of England, as for that of the people of Scotland or Ireland. The fact, however, was, that the principal members of the Church of England, actuated by the genuine spirit of Christianity, which became them, and must serve to bless their character, were as anxious as himself, or any other man, to struggle in this glorious cause, and among those members were several of the most distinguished prelates of the Established Church. Therefore, all the artifices employed by the enemies of the unfortunate negroes, who were the common enemies of humanity, must be unsuccessful. Those who sought their interest only in the prosecution of a system of imposture and injustice, could produce no effect upon men of integrity and intellect. The Honourable Gentleman apologized for having occupied so much of the time of the House [loud cries of hear, hear!]; but he felt it necessary to enter into the statements he had made in order to counteract the disposition of Gentlemen who think rather in favor of masters then of slaves, and to enable the House to form a correct opinion upon this interesting question. He concluded with moving for a return, with the titles and dates, of any accounts transmitted by the Assembly of Jamaica for the approbation of his Majesty, as to a poll tax imposed upon slaves in the years 1809, 10, 11, and 12, whether such accounts referred to taxation, or to any other purpose, specifying the time or times at which such returns were directed to be made.

Mr. N. PALLMER said, that he felt the disadvantage of following a Gentleman of such distinguished ability, who had acquired universal and deserved fame in his endeavours to promote the Abolition of the Slave Trade, for which abolition he declared himself as ardent an advocate as any man. But the present was quite a different question, and he hoped that in the plain statements which he had to offer in answer to the Honourable Gentleman, they would not lose their effect from the imperfect manner in which he might be able to urge them. The speech of the Honourable Gentleman had, he confessed, considerably altered his course, but still he must say that, that speech was rather calculated to inflame than to allay any agitation that prevailed in the Colonies. So far as the Honourable Gentleman's speech related to the amelioration of the condition of the Negroes, or the duty of the Local Governments to promote that amelioration, he fully concurred with him. But in considering this question it must be recollected that Government, with the best views and the most industrious efforts, had too often failed in producing that degree of improvement which sanguine minds might desire. The disposition or industry of our Colonial Governments was not therefore to be decided upon by the result. Yet these results were material in reducing the mortality among the negroes—in improving their general condition—in promoting their religious education, and in the manumission of those who were entitled to freedom from their merit. Such was notoriously the effect of the paternal care of the local legislators. But the Honourable Gentleman himself appeared to feel that the ground he had originally taken upon this subject was no longer tenable, else why abandon the Registry Bill, which he brought forward last Sessions. If, however, the Honourable Gentleman, or any other Member were to bring forward such a measure, which conveyed a severe and uninvestigated slander upon all the white inhabitants of the Colonies, he (Mr. P.) hoped it would meet the fate it deserved. The slander, indeed, which that Bill conveyed, was not only injurious to the character, but dangerous to the lives of the white population of the Colonies. It was injurious to the character of our white colonists, because no illicit importation of negroes had taken place, and the Bill of the Honourable Gentleman was founded upon contrary presumption, which presumption could not, he undertook to say be supported by a single fact. Yet this Bill, and the discussions upon it, had, he had no doubt, led to the riots at Barbadoes. For those discussions induced to think that the slaves were entitled to manumission, and that thus they were encouraged to insurrection in order to compel the local government to grant that manumission. To justify this opinion, the Honourable Member read a latter from a Gentleman at Barbadoes who was a witness of the insurrection, and competent to judge of its causes and consequences. Among those causes, the writer stated, that several persons attempted, under the sacred garb of religion, aided by the Honourable Mover's name, to impose upon the minds and to inflame the passions of the Negroes.—Indeed the Negroes were so much acted upon by these artifices, that several of them collected round the Custom-house demanding to have their names registered, and hence the insurrection commenced. Such was the opinion of the writer to whom he referred, whose name he had no objection to mention, assured that it would be met with universal respect. [Hear, hear! from some quarters of the House!] To the Registry Bill indeed and the proceedings of the African Institution with which that Bill emanated, he attributed all the disturbances which afflicted Barbadoes, and agitated the other Colonies, which produced the conspiracy that endangered the safety of those Colonies. Here the Honourable Gentleman read a letter from the Island of St. Vincent's in corroboration of his opinions. The writer of this letter, who was a most respectable individual, stated certain measures indispensible to the tranquillity and safety of the Colonies, among others, a distinct unequivocal declaration from the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain, that they would not interfere with the state of the slaves, and that Parliament would not interfere with or entertain any discussion upon subjects which ought to be left exclusively to the Colonial Legislatures. [A laugh, and hear, hear!]—The Hon. Member observed, that the negroes paid people to read to them newspapers and pamphlets connected with their condition; and from the doctrines broached in certain publications emanating from this country, it could not be wondered that they should feel indisposed to subordination. Among these publications he mentioned "Reasons for the Registry of Slaves," and "The Christian Observer," from which he read extracts, which he maintained to be of a most inflammatory character. The Honourable Gentleman also quoted passages from. Mr. Burkes' Letter to Lord Melville, in 1792, and from Mr. Fox's Speech upon the Address moved to the House upon that occasion, both of which served to deprecate the interposition of Parliament in the local legislation of the Colonies. Mr. Burke indeed recommended a plan of Registry of Slaves materially different from that proposed by the Honourable Gentleman, and Mr. Fox distinctly said, that it might be dangerous and could not be attended with any adequate good to interfere with the privileges of the Colonies Legislatures. The danger of interfering with the internal legislation of the Colonies, was [illegible] by Mr. Pitt, and he expressed his opinions on the subject, when a motion was brought for[illegible] by the present Sir Philip Francis, [illegible] Abolition Act, the Honourable [illegible] the present question, had [illegible] violation of that Act, except, perhaps, [illegible] instances in the smaller islands. He did not venture to make any direct charge of [illegible] Act, but confined himself to inferring that [illegible] upon a comparison of the returns [illegible] from the returns made to [illegible] bly. He (Mr. P.) was [illegible] and that those returns w[illegible] on for such a deduction [illegible] Gentleman here supported his arg[illegible] ails upon the state of the [illegible] India Islands, in the different years since 1807. [illegible] th regard to the intended Registry Bill, he could only say, in reply to the labo[illegible] the Hon'ble Member [illegible] t in, that if ever there w[illegible] city and incompetency of [illegible] slate internally for the C[illegible] ted in the Bill in question, it would unsettle & de[illegible] est Indian policy, as disqualified to regulate it, [illegible] nd interests. Many salu[illegible] emanated from the wisdom of the [illegible] ial Legislatures, would be wholly counteracted by the Registry Bill. Among its many inconsistencies, it imposed heavy duties, oppressive fines, and severe expences, upon persons professedly innocent, upon persons, in fact, who were incapable, by law, of committing any offence. If he could conceive any man base enough to plan or promote a measure of indirect and underhand emancipation of the Negroes, he should say that the Registry Bill would be found the most powerful instrument ever devised, for giving effect to such a measure. In fact, all those fretful handlings and intermeddlings with our Colonial policy as to its internal regulation, only tended to produce injustice with regard to one part of the population, without promoting humanity towards the other. [Hear!] He would ask the Hon. Member, he would ask that House and the country, whether there had been any real violation of the Abolition Act by the Colonies? No. It was impossible to produce any satisfactory proof of it. The Colonial Assemblies on the contrary, were both able and willing to do whatever was necessary to prevent a violation of the Act, to ameliorate the moral and religious condition of the Negroes, and to promote by all practicable means, their general comfort and happiness. [Hear, hear!] Till it was shewn, however, that a deliberate and systematic violation prevailed, till his question was answered in the affirmative, he contended that, that House could not interfere without injustice, and without risking a repetition of that danger which had already been incurred at Barbadoes. [Hear!] Let it only be once felt and believed by the Negroes that they must look to the Colonial Legislatures for nothing but acts of severity and hardship, and to the Legislature at home for acts of grace and kindness, and it would be easy to anticipate the disastrous consequences, which must inevitably follow. He anixously wished to warn the House against those consequences, and however insignificant his opinions might be held, he did not think they would act wisely in rejecting that warning. A perseverance in impolitic conduct had lost to this country its North American Colonies, and he could hardly imagine that any one would be bold enough to advise a system which might eventually lose to us our West Indian Colonies also. [Hear, hear!]. What had caused us to lose America? Not the Stamp Act, he firmly believed, nor any other of those measures which were then pursued, but the pertinacious disregard of all those repeated warnnings which were given as the result of local opinions. The folly of such a disregard was most obvious. Was it not more probable, that persons whose interests and local knowledge gave them a direct and comprehensive view of any question relating to the internal affairs of the Colonies, would be better able to determine upon the value and efficacy of a proposed measure, than those who have no opportunity of acquiring such information? The most perfect code of legislation, if executed by unwilling instruments would not be half so beneficial as an imperfect code enforced by those who were interested in its observance. He thought the example of what had occurred at St. Domingo, to which island a reference had so frequently been made, ought to operate as a useful lesson upon those who were eager to interfere with the internal affairs of the Colonies. Under all the circumstances of the case, and for those reasons which he had stated at so much length, anxious as he was that something should be done to allay rather than to increase irritation, he should beg leave to move as an Amendment, "That an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order that communications should be made to the Governors of the several West India Islands, signifying his Royal Highness's desire that they should take immediate steps for conveying his Royal Highness's high displeasure at the daring insurrection which had taken place in the Island of Barbadoes; declaring also his surprize and concern at the false and mischievous opinion entertained, that it was the intention of his Royal Highness, or of the Parliament, to emancipate the Negroes; and humbly requesting that his Royal Highness would be further graciously pleased to recommend to the Colonial Authorities the adoption of such measures as might tend to improve the moral and religious condition of the Negroes, and promote their general happiness and comfort."

Mr. G. W. TAYLOR seconded the amendment in a short speech, justifying the Colonies from the charges which had been brought against them, and contending that whatever salutary regulations might be necessary for their internal tranquillity had better be entrusted to the Local Assemblies.

(To be continued in our next.)

[The Morning Chronicle,—June 20.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—Yesterday 11th August, at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. Arnold Burrowes late senior Chaplain at Bombay, MICHIE FORBES, Esq. of Fitzroy-square, to Miss MARY ASHBURNER, eldest daughter of the late William Ashburner, Esq. of Bombay.

On the 16th July, William Rashleigh, Esq. M. P. of Menabilly, in Cornwall, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Henry Hinsman, Esq. of Ivy-church-house, Wilts.

ESTATE

Of the late Lieut. Colonel James Douglas, a

Beautiful Country S[illegible]
idence, East Side
Malabar Hill.

For Sale

ON THE 1st OF JANUARY 18[illegible]
WILL BE SOLD
At Public Auction
Unless previously disposed of by Private Cont[illegible]
OF
MO[illegible]T HOUSE,
Office and Garden,
AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY
Captain Goodfellow.

THE Dwelling consists of an upper roomed Bungalow, substantially built of stone and chunam, and well calculated to accommodate a small family. The dining room, on the ground floor, is ceiled with lath and plaster and the whole of the upper apartments are ceiled in the same manner. The flooring of the lower apartments are terrace, of the upper plank. It has been built about 8 years, and is in an excellent state of repair. The Garden is well stocked with Fruit-Trees that are just now beginning to bear, and, altho' small, is as much as will require two Gardeners to keep in a complete state of cultivation. There is a well in the garden which affords an ample supply of good water. The ground comprises an extent of about 3,345 square yards or about 55 Burgas and a quarter.

For a plan of this Estate and conditions of Sale, apply at the Office of MESSRS. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 4th December 1816

Eduljee Cursetjee,

WILL SELL
On Thursday next the 19th Instant,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At his Rooms
IN
MEDOWS STREET,
SUNDRY Household Furniture, Silver, Plated, Glass, Queens and China Ware; also sundry Effects belonging to a Gentleman deceased, &c. &c.

And at 12 o'Clock precisely will be put up an elegant Arab Saddle Horse, suit of Tents, &c. &c.

Bombay, 18th December, 1816.

For Retail Sale,

AT BAKER'S LANE,
FORMERLY THE RESIDENCE OF
MR. GOODRIDGE,
the following articles lately imported in the American
Ship Malabar:

A FEW Boxes Spermaceti Candles at 2 Rupees per pound,
Cheeses in Tin cases at 1 rupee per pound,
Boxes of Port Wine 2 dozen each at 18 rupees per dozen,
Hams and Bacon at ¾ rupees per pound,
A few Kegs, spiced Salmon at 8 rupees per Keg,
A few Kegs spiced Mackerel 16 rupees per Keg,
Sallad Oil, in cases of 30 flasks [illegible] at 7 rupees per dozen,
Bottle Corks at 1½ rupee per [illegible]
The above are of superior quality
NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE
Bombay, 18th December 1816

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, Number 10, MILITARY SQUARE,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders.